

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Manuscript NO: 32241

Title: Serelaxin Increases the Antifibrotic Action of Rosiglitazone in a Model of Hepatic Fibrosis

Reviewer's code: 02942772

Reviewer's country: Saudi Arabia

Science editor: Yuan Qi

Date sent for review: 2016-12-29

Date reviewed: 2017-01-06

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Well written manuscript Valuable work

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Manuscript NO: 32241

Title: Serelaxin Increases the Antifibrotic Action of Rosiglitazone in a Model of Hepatic Fibrosis

Reviewer's code: 03674557

Reviewer's country: Brazil

Science editor: Yuan Qi

Date sent for review: 2016-12-29

Date reviewed: 2017-01-12

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The manuscript described the effect of rosiglitazone and serelaxin treatment combination in restoring fibrosis in a mouse model of hepatic fibrosis induced by CCl₄ treatment. The effect of the dual therapy might be due to increase in PGC1- α levels, which might be due to increased activation of PPAR- γ , although PPAR- γ has not been shown by the authors in the present study. The manuscript is clear, well written and concise. I would suggest including in the manuscript the PGC1- α protein levels quantification (through densitometric scans for the protein bands) normalized by GAPDH.

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Manuscript NO: 32241

Title: Serelaxin Increases the Antifibrotic Action of Rosiglitazone in a Model of Hepatic Fibrosis

Reviewer's code: 02763827

Reviewer's country: Japan

Science editor: Yuan Qi

Date sent for review: 2016-12-29

Date reviewed: 2017-01-18

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
		BPG Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In this study, Bennett and colleagues have studied that combination of relaxin and rosiglitazone enabled to improve the CCl₄-induced hepatic fibrosis in mice. The data in this manuscript are interesting, but some major concerns need to be revised by the authors before the consideration of publication. Major concerns: 1. The authors must indicate the real meanings in the symbols of figures. Otherwise, the audience cannot understand the significance. For example, in the figure 1B the authors mention different letters indicate significant differences. The "a" may be easy to understand that the meaning of significance is the comparison with "the control", but what are "b", "c", and "d"? The "b" can be the comparison with the "CCl₄" or "Rosi". The similar situations also showed in the figure 2B, 2C, and 3B. 2. Is the Y axis of figure 1B wrong? Can the "Sirius red staining" indicate the "SMA-positive staining"? 3. The authors did not explain why the relaxin has the better effects in the ALT and AST levels, and the combination of relaxin with rosiglitazone did not. 4. The authors' statement



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about that “Taken together, these data suggest that the combination of serelaxin and rosiglitazone may be a more rapid and effective treatment for hepatic fibrosis than either agent alone.” is over-description. No evidence about the “rapid” effect was shown in this study. Furthermore, the single treatment of relaxin is better than the combination in the ALT and AST levels. Even in the collagen, SMA, or PGC1alpha levels, the data showed the single treatment of relaxin is effective enough.